Exhibit 12

1 1 IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS 2 EASTERN DIVISION 3 4 CAESARS ENTERTAINMENT OPERATING) COMPANY, INC., et al., No. 15 B 01145 5 Chicago, Illinois 9:30 a.m. 6 Debtor. January 3, 2018 7 8 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE A. BENJAMIN GOLDGAR 9 10 11 **APPEARANCES:** 12 For the Debtors: Mr. Scott Lerner; For the Earl of Sandwich: Mr. Joseph Frank; 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 Amy Doolin, CSR, RPR U.S. Courthouse 21 Court Reporter: 22 219 South Dearborn Room 661 Chicago, IL 60604. 23 24 25

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THE CLERK: Caesars Entertainment Operating Company, Incorporated. Debtors' motion for protective order. MR. LERNER: Good morning, Your Honor. Scott Lerner, Kirkland & Ellis, for the reorganized debtors and for Prime Clerk. It's really Prime Clerk's THE COURT: motion, it seems to me, because the discovery doesn't seek anything from the debtors. I've read the motion and the objection to the motion. In the main, I am sympathetic, quite sympathetic, to the motion, and I think the objections proceed from a misconception about what Prime Clerk's role was or at least should have been here. I mean, the rule is very clear in stating what the clerk is supposed to do. When there's a transfer, evidence of the transfer should be filed by the transferee. "The clerk shall immediately notify the alleged transferor by mail of the filing of the evidence of transfer, and that an objection thereto, if any, must be filed within 21 days." And then that's it as far as the clerk is concerned.

"If the alleged transferor," the rule

continues, "files a timely objection, and the court finds after notice and a hearing that the claim has been transferred other than for security, it shall enter an order substituting the transferee for the transferor."

So, in other words, it is not the clerk's job and it was not Prime Clerk's job to make any sort of judgment at all about the facial validity or indeed any sort of validity of the transferred claim. What Prime Clerk thought it was doing here in filing a notice of defective transfer, I don't know. There is no such document.

This is not the first time Prime Clerk has been a problem in this case. And I have to say, I have gone back and looked at the retention motion and the compensation arrangement to see if there's something I can do to Prime Clerk because this was just — this was a terrible thing that they did here.

But that notice of defective transfer is completely irrelevant to the dispute. And because it is, and because Prime Clerk was not in a position to make any kind of judgments of any kind, discovery into the policies and so on that Prime Clerk uses to make judgments that the rule does not entitle it to make anyway is just out of bounds.

Now, that said, I think some of the discovery is appropriate here. So when you look at the three subpoenas, on the first one, which is the document subpoena, the first item about practices, policies, procedures or guidelines that Prime Clerk uses in evaluating a transfer of claim, if they have such practices and policies, they shouldn't have them because they don't evaluate transfers. The rule doesn't call for them to.

Clerks of court are record keepers.

Clerks of court don't make judgments about things.

Our clerk, if he were here, would be nodding enthusiastically that that is the case. They don't like to make judgments about things. If you ask them to, they start to quiver. So Prime Clerk should have been quivering and shouldn't have been filing nonexistent documents.

But when you look at the other two requests in the document requests, there are arguments why some of these documents are relevant. The second category is all documents concerning the transfer of claim that was filed on September 26, including all communications concerning the defective transfer notice.

Now, even though there's no such thing

as a defective transfer notice, and even though policies and practices and so on are out of bounds, there still could have been communications between Prime Clerk and Whitebox or somebody else that might actually be relevant to the question of whether there was indeed a transfer. I don't know what was said. And so somebody may have said something damning here that would be useful or maybe wasn't damning. So, as long as we're not getting into documents that would fall under category number 1, I think documents in category number 2 are discoverable.

And the same with category number 3, which has to do with this transfer filed on October 5, although I really don't think that one is going to be relevant because that was filed in response to the notice of defective transfer.

So, I will grant the motion and prohibit discovery as to category 1 with the document subpoena, but I will deny the motion as to 2 and 3.

The second subpoena of the three is a subpoena that calls for Ms. Weiner's deposition. I assume she's Prime Clerk's in-house lawyer, one of them anyway, since there seem to be lots of lawyers involved in this outfit. And I suppose you can take her deposition as long as you are not examining her

on policies and practices that have nothing to do with anything. Again, that's just completely irrelevant. She should not be asked about those practices. She should not be asked about this notice of defective transfer. It shouldn't have been filed. But if there are conversations that she had with people at Whitebox or even Cowen, for that matter, although Cowen seems to have vanished from the scene, I think that those can be gotten into. So, again, I would grant the motion in part and deny it in part, making clear the line that I'm drawing.

The 30(b)(6) deposition subpoena I have a lot of reservations about, frankly, because none of the deposition topics seem to me to be pertinent to the dispute. The first one has to do once again with the practices, policies, procedures and so on that Prime Clerk uses in evaluating whether a transfer is — in evaluating a transfer of claim. Well, they don't do that or if they are doing it, they shouldn't be.

Then 2 is Prime Clerk's determination that the transfer was defective. That determination is irrelevant, completely irrelevant. I'm going to make that determination. The clerk doesn't make that determination. Same with number 3, the determination

about the second transfer of claim that was filed.

The fourth category, the closure of the claims register, is what it is. I mean, I don't know what could be asked about that. The plan said what it says, and I don't think there's anything to discuss. And then the fifth category, the claims themselves that Earl filed, we're not really interested in the claims. What we're talking about is the transfer of the claims.

So I don't see that any category, any topic listed in the Rule 30(b)(6) deposition notice, is one that is in any way pertinent here, and therefore necessarily the discovery would be disproportionate. I don't see how discovery could ever be proportionate if it goes to issues that just have nothing to do with the dispute.

The dispute here is very narrow. It has to do with whether the transfer was effective or not. And one of these days we'll get to that. But discovery from Prime Clerk I don't think as a rule is going to get you where you want to go. So, I would be inclined to quash the 30(b)(6) subpoena in its entirety. I just don't think there's anything to be asked. You're going to get some documents presumably, if there are documents to be gotten,

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you're going to be able to ask Ms. Weiner a few questions anyway, and it could be that she'd be an adequate representative of Prime Clerk. I don't know, but you have not identified a deposition topic that is relevant. Your Honor, may I be heard MR. FRANK: for just a moment? THE COURT: If you like. I do like. And what I MR. FRANK: want to raise with the court -- I'm relatively new to this matter. I came in after Judge Cassling set the discovery schedule. And when Earl of Sandwich -sorry, Joseph Frank on behalf of Earl of Sandwich. I don't think I even appeared. When they called me, the first thing I did, and I can't help it, Your Honor, is I went back and skimmed Federalpha, which is a case I had in front of this court, and thought about jurisdiction. And I really would urge this court to take advantage of its ability to examine its own jurisdiction at any time because, Your Honor, when I read everything that's in front of this court, it's a breach of contract dispute. It's not --THE COURT: Well, no, it's not. It's a dispute -- it is at bottom, but the not.

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contract dispute has to do with whether there was an effective transfer or not. Okay. And so that is It's "arising in" under the definition in the core. Wood case. MR. FRANK: Well --THE COURT: If it's not, then what you're suggesting is that the rule is unconstitutional. And if you're going to do that, we're going to go somewhere else with this. MR. FRANK: Well, I'm not suggesting the rule is unconstitutional. THE COURT: Well, you are, actually. MR. FRANK: Well, it's an interesting issue, and I think it perhaps is, but I'm not making that argument today. The argument I want to make, Your Honor, is that you cannot create jurisdiction simply by sending in a transfer of claim over a breach of contract action. And, Your Honor, funds never changed hands. That's the bottom line. THE COURT: Well, then there wasn't an effective transfer supposedly. But the question whether there was one, that's the matter that I have to decide. The rule says that I am to decide it. Now, rules don't create jurisdiction, but this is a

matter, an administrative matter, that can only arise

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in a bankruptcy case. This involves claims in a
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    bankruptcy case. That is as core as it gets. And
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    this has to do with the transfer of that claim.
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                   At bottom, any transfer of a claim is
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    going to involve some kind of agreement, and the
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    question here is whether there was an agreement to
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    transfer this claim or not. But that arises in a
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    bankruptcy case. You're not going to find this
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    dispute pending anywhere else.
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                   MR. FRANK: Well --
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                   THE COURT: That's why it's core and
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    that's why I have jurisdiction.
                   MR. FRANK: Well, Your Honor, it's two
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    non-debtor parties disputing post confirmation with
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    no impact on the estate. That's the Federalpha
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    ruling and that's what this is. And, Your Honor, you
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    just said it, whether or not there was an --
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                   THE COURT: But --
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                   MR. FRANK: -- whether or not there
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    was a --
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                   THE COURT: We're talking about --
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                   MR. FRANK: -- contract to transfer
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    the claim.
                There is no question the claim didn't
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    transfer and signing a piece of paper saying a claim
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    transferred doesn't create jurisdiction.
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THE COURT: Well, now you're assuming that you've won, and you haven't yet. I mean, the question is whether there was an effective transfer. That's what I have to decide. What you're talking about when you're talking about non-debtor parties and the effect on the bankruptcy estate is whether something is even "related to." We're not talking about related to This isn't a "related to" matter. jurisdiction. This is an "arising in" matter because it's an administrative matter that can only arise in a bankruptcy case. That state law contract principles may govern the outcome on that issue is neither here nor there. I mean, claims matters almost always, maybe even always, involve underlying non-bankruptcy law. This one is no different. MR. FRANK: Well, listen, I hear the court and I respect the court and your ruling is clear. One thing I'll say is I believe when the court has heard the evidence, what the court -- and it's evidence that's already in the pleadings -- what the court is going to say is I can't determine this matter because it's really a breach of contract It's not a claim -matter. THE COURT: I think I won't, but

1 you're always free to raise that objection. If you 2 do -- there's an argument that you don't have to do 3 this -- it seems to me that Rule 5.1 of the civil 4 rules would require you to give notice to the United 5 States that you are drawing into question the 6 constitutionality of a bankruptcy rule. Now, Rule 7 5.1 talks about statutes. I don't know that this is 8 a statute. But I'm going to require you to notify 9 the attorney general if you're going to raise a 10 jurisdictional argument that it seems to me draws 11 into question the constitutionality of 3002(e)(2). 12 MR. FRANK: Well --13 THE COURT: But we're sort of getting 14 ahead of ourselves. 15 MR. FRANK: Yeah, we are. We are. 16 So, Your Honor, I appreciate your 17 ruling on the motion for protective order. And, you 18 know, just so Your Honor is clear, we did submit a 19 protective order motion, or rather, Whitebox did, to 20 the court. I don't know whether that's been entered. 21 THE COURT: Well, I'll get to that in 22 a second. So what I'd like to do then, consistent 23 with the ruling that I made today on the motion for 24 protective order, is get an order from you that you 25 can draw up that's consistent with my ruling which

1 would be granting the motion in part and denying it 2 in part and describing what's permitted and what's 3 not permitted. 4 MR. LERNER: If I may, Your Honor. 5 Yes. THE COURT: 6 The discovery here that MR. LERNER: 7 you permitted I think still is of marginal relevance. 8 And it seems to me that one way to proceed would be 9 to have discovery from Whitebox occur first, and then 10 if further discovery from Prime Clerk as to the 11 communications between Prime Clerk and Whitebox is 12 deemed insufficient, then we can go back and look for 13 communications to and from Whitebox. But these are 14 documents that Whitebox should have in its 15 possession. Whitebox is a party to the dispute. 16 Prime Clerk is a third party. 17 We certainly can provide documents if 18 there's some indicia that they're not complete or 19 that there is something to be gained here, but I 20 still view this discovery as awfully tangential to 21 the narrow issue in this case. 22 THE COURT: Not anymore, not now that 23 I've narrowed it. And I don't think it's 24 particularly burdensome. And I am not feeling real kindly toward Prime Clerk these days anyway. So, 25

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even though I think I have the ability to order discovery in the way you suggest, I don't usually do that, and I don't see that any efficiencies are really to be gained. So, I will decline your invitation. MR. LERNER: Okay. THE COURT: And you can go ahead. Now, I was provided with a proposed stipulation and order. It's a protective order. This is a separate protective order matter between I quess it's Whitebox and Earl of Sandwich. And what I'm going to insist on since the proposed order -- I have a couple problems with the proposed order. The first is it says "good cause" appearing." Well, I don't see any good cause. And if you're going to have me make a finding that there's good cause, then I'm going to need a motion that suggests there's good cause. I'm not as a rule a fan of protective orders. It is hard for me, frankly, to imagine that there would be good cause here. I just can't see how anything involved in this dispute would be in any way confidential. But you can explain why. Okay? So I'd like this done by motion, please. I realize you're running up against sort of

a discovery cutoff, but we can deal with that. 1 2 don't mind extending that. 3 And then the other thing is (and I 4 can't really tell if you tried to do this or not, it 5 looks like you might have) the protective order has 6 to conform, to the extent you can, to the district 7 court's model confidentiality order. And to the 8 extent you vary from the form, you have to provide me 9 with a red-line that shows me how you varied it. 10 Okay? So, that should all be submitted with your 11 motion. 12 So I'm not going to do anything with 13 the proposed order you've supplied me, and I'll just 14 await your motion and I'll deal with it then. And 15 we'll treat the motion up today as draft order to 16 follow. And I'll take a look at your order and you 17 can talk --18 MR. LERNER: Thank you, Your Honor. Thank you, Your Honor. 19 MR. FRANK: 20 THE COURT: All right. Thanks. 21 And I'm not precluding you from making 22 your jurisdictional argument. I'm just suggesting 23 that I've thought about it and I'm dubious, but it

MR. FRANK: Well, I may --

doesn't mean you're not necessarily right.

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